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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
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In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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JOHN LUTZ.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 32

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Poetry.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

ADAPTED FROM SCOTT.

Arouse! arouse! the standard flies,
The bugle sounds the call;
The loyal flag floats in the breeze,
The name of Grant swells through the trees,
Swells from the lips of all.

From high Katahdin's peaks we come,
A band of brothers true;
From Colorado's hills and vales,
From California's golden dales,
The gallant boys in blue.

Though Seymour's minions cry for war,
We know their ways of old,
They slept when Southern rebels fought,
They held the sword, but used it not,
Their birthright's would have sold.

Oh! had they marked the warning call
Their father's spirits gave,
Foul treason ne'er their ranks had mown
Nor honest patriots, desperate grown,
Dug their dishonored grave.

Shall we, too, bow the stubborn head,
In Freedom's temple born,
Tremble with knee and shoulder bent,
Before a dastard President,
Or brooke a Seymour's scourn?

No! once again throughout the land
We'll shout the watchword out;
Our votes shall prove again to-day
That Freedom and Honor still hold away,
Still can foul Treason rout.

Arouse! arouse! for General Grant
And Colfax let us shout!
We'll save our nation's honor yet,
Repudiate no cent of debt
And fling our ban ner out.

Political.

FIGURES FOR EVERY CITIZEN.

Cost of the Rebellion—Entire Receipts and Expenditures for Seven Years—The Public Debt—Federal Taxation.

We have applied to official sources for exact information on certain points of considerable interest to the tax-paying people and the results of our enquiries are embodied in the statements annexed. Every fact cited and figure repeated in this article are taken from the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress for the fiscal years ending respectively and *seriatim* from June 30, 1860 to June 30, 1867, with the data for the year ending in June last (to be reported by the Secretary to Congress in December next) which are from the recent official statement of Commissioner WELLS, the authenticity of which no man can question, and for the current year, ending June 30, 1869, from the estimates of the various departments, as revised, cut down and appropriated for at the last session. These appropriations, be it remembered, limit all drafts upon the Treasury, and not a dollar can be lawfully expended beyond the authority thus given by the representatives of the people, and the amounts thus authorized are therefore assumed, under the uniform practice of the Government from its earliest days, as making the extent of probable expenditures.

We propose to show:

I. The money cost of the late rebellion, including therein the expenses of the War and Navy Departments, interest paid on the public debt, the cost of Reconstruction and of the Freedmen's Bureau, up to the period when all these expenses, except for interest on the debt, shall have ceased.

II. The aggregate receipts and expenditures of the Government for the eight years ending June 30, '61 to June 30, '68, inclusive.

III. Where the money came from, which we have thus expended.

IV. How this money has been expended.

V. A statement of the Public Debt at various periods from July 1, '60, to August 1, '68.

VI The present condition of our system of Federal taxation.

We invite to these statements the fullest consideration of every reader who is a taxpayer, and challenge the most critical examination of the figures submitted, in reference to the official reports of sworn officers of the Federal Government. The wildest and most absurd misrepresentations of the real state of facts have been indulged in by Democratic presses and public speakers, the greater part of whom err through simple ignorance, their incompetency to understand the details of financial questions, or their willful and reckless disregard of the truth. The country is already vocal with these persons, many of them candidates for office, for Congress and the State Legislatures, who either knowingly and purposely state what they know to be untrue, or who exhibit a degree of ignorance and incapacity not only disqualifying them for the positions they have the assurance and vanity to ask for, but establishing their entire unfitness to be trusted as political teachers, or to be respected as men of ordinary veracity and common sense.

I. THE COST OF THE REBELLION.

Expenses of the War Department, Years Ending June 30th.

1862.....	$ 394,368,407 36	1866.....	$ 284,449,701 82
1863.....	599,298,600 83	1867.....	95,224,415 63
1864.....	690,791,842 97	1868.....	123,246,648 62
1865.....	1,031,323,360 79		
		Total,	$5,218,702,928 02

Expenses for the year ending June 30th, 1861, were *estimated* at $20,000,000; for the year ending June30th, 1869, there were estimated and appropriated for, $33,081,118. A small part of this latter sum is estimated for war claims remaining unpaid, but we will accept it as representing the proper expenses of that Department when peace shall be fully restored, all the war-debt liquidated into another form, and the military service of the Republic brought back to its normal condition, commensurate with the material growth of the people. The Department cost, for the year ending June 30th, 1860, $16,409,767 10. It is fair to assume that its proper expenses, had no rebellion or civil disturbance required their expansion, would have averaged, for the seven years from July 1st, 1861 to July 1st, 1868, not over $30,000,000 per annum. Deduct therefore $210,000,000 from the above aggregate and it leaves the proper expenses of the Rebellion in that Department at $3,008,702,928 02.

Expenses of the Navy Department—same years.

1861-'62	$ 42,674,569 69
1862-'63	63,211,105 27
1863-'64	85,733,292 77
1864-'65	122,567,776 12
1865-'66	43,324,118 52
1866-'67	31,034,011 04
1867-'68	25,775,502 73
Total	$414,320,376 15

The Navy cost $11,513,150 19 in the year ending June 30th, 1860, and was estimated at $12,000,000 for the year ending June 30th, 1861, but probably cost more, as that included three months of the rebellion. The estimates and appropriations for the current year ending next June are $17,300,000. We take therefore an average of $15,000,000 for the proper expenses independent of the war, and, deducting for the seven years, $105,000,000, have a balance of $308,340,376 13 to carry up against the rebel Democracy.

Interest Paid on the Public Debt.

1861-'2	$ 13,190,324 45
1862-'3	24,729,816 61
1863-'4	53,685,427 69
1864-'5	77,397,712 00
1865-'6	133,067,741 89
1866-'7	144,781,591 91
1867-'8	141,635,551 00
Total	$587,488,189 35

This item is as properly chargeable in the account, as if it had been money directly spent for powder and ball. The estimate of interest to be paid during the current year is much reduced, being only $126,000,000. Mark that!

The Freedman's Bureau.

The accounts in the Treasury Department show that the total expense of this Bureau, since its organization, have been but $1,617,000, no small part of which has been expended to provide food for starving Southern Democrats.

Expenses of Reconstruction.

The Treasury accounts show that the expenditures contingent upon the Reconstruction acts of Congress have been $2,344,700,56, total to June 30th, last. This does not include the proper military expenses for the armed forces, retained in the Southern States to regulate and restrain the rebel allies of our Copperhead Democracy from cutting the throats of their Union neighbors, and renewing the fight for the "Lost Cause." These expenses are already included in those given for the War Department proper. And, as all the expenditures for Reconstruction and the Freedmen are so included, we do not now charge them up again in the total account. We sum up as follows:

Total Expenses of the Rebellion.

War Department	$3,008,702,928 02
Navy Department	208,340,376 13
Interest paid on debt	587,488,189 35
Total	$3,904,531,493 50

—and the $126,000,000 of interest to be paid this year on the debt will more than swell, at the end of the current fiscal year, the money cost of the great Democratic rebellion to the terrible total of *four thousand millions of dollars!* How soon can we afford to have another, such as they threaten us with?

II. AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE EIGHT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

The *Receipts* for each year, from all sources, were as follows:

1860-'61	$ 86,435,900 27
1861-'62	583,885,247 06
1862-'63	111,399,706 48
1863-'64	265,961,761 65
1864-'65	1,898,532,035 04
1865-'66	1,273,960,215 20
1866-'67	490,634,010 27
1867-'68	406,300,000 00

Total receipts for eight years, $5,117,509,433 97

The *Expenditures* for the same period have been:

1860-'61	$ 84,578,834 47
1861-'62	570,841,700 25
1862-'63	714,709,995 58
1863-'64	865,234,087 86
1864-'65	1,897,674,224 00
1865-'66	1,141,072,666 09
1866-'67	346,729,129 33
1867-'68	406,300,000 00

Total expenditures for 8 years, $6,027,140,000 00

This apparent discrepancy of about $900,000,000, between receipts and expenses, may be briefly explained. The figures for each year above include the balances which are carried over, and which ought to be deducted from the actual summary of the year's transactions. For example, in all the years named, except '63 and '64, these balances varied from $2,000,000 to $144,000,000, making in all about $325,000,000, while in the two excepted years the deficit on the other side was about $1,203,000,000. The balance represents substantially the discrepancy above shown. It is evident, of course, that this balance or apparent deficit is fully accounted for in the public debt, into which it has been carried. It is also to be observed that large amounts on each side of the account, and for each year since 1861, represent merely changes in the form of the debt, the shifting of certificates into seven-thirties, legal-tender notes, or bonds of the various authorized issues, and to that extent are independent of the actual receipts and expenses of the year, although included in the annual financial statement. Making these deductions, the aggregate of monies actually received and spent would appear considerably less than above stated.

III. THE SOURCES WHICH YIELDED THE FUNDS.

During the eight years ending June 30th, 1868, the receipts from all sources, except loans, amounted to $2,340,848,603,35. For one year, 1863, this includes receipts from all sources whatever. These receipts were derived from customs, direct taxes, internal revenue, lands, captured and abandoned property and miscellaneous items generally. The customs, taxes and internal revenue were the channels through which the money of the people was received by the tax gatherer. Deduct the amount thus realized from the total of receipts, and the balance, $2,776,660,830,62, was every dollar of it raised by loans of various descriptions based upon the National credit, and making up our present National debt.

IV. HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN EXPENDED.

We have above shown what it has cost the country to put down the Rebellion. Let us look at the other expenses incurred during this period. The following table shows the ordinary expenses, excluding those for the War and Navy Departments and on account of the Debt. It comprehends all other expenses of the country, incident to its necessities in war or peace. These are grouped by the Secretary under the heads of the Civil Service, Pensions and the Indians. The figures are:

1860-'61*	$ 32,000,000 00
1862-'2	24,511,476 66
1862-'3	27,470,442 87
1863-'4	35,033,530 43
1864-'5	59,024,125 50
1865-'6	59,999,378 45
1866-'7	76,689,110 75
1867-'8	63,741,966 05
Total of ordinary expenses.....	$378,469,039 61

*Estimated.

The estimates and appropriations for the current year show a still further reduction to $40,000,000, which is very nearly down to the mark of our expenditure in the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Large amounts have been applied to the reduction of the public debt. The last Treasury report states "the actual reduction from September 1, '65 to October 31, '67," at $266,185,121,43. From October 31, '65, to August 1, '68, it is officially reported as reduced in the sum of $285,014,956,88, without throwing out the $32,210,000 of Railway bonds. Let us add to these items the cost of the war, as above given, together with the sums which we deducted from the expenditures in the War and Navy Departments, as allowance for their average annual cost under the ordinary conditions of peace:

Expenses of rebellion proper...	$4,105,636,383 07
Ordinary expenses War Department seven years estimate.....	210,000,000 00
Ordinary expenses Navy Department seven years estimate	105,000,000 00
Ordinary expenses civil service, &c. seven years	378,400,039 11
Reduction of Public Debt.....	285,014,956 88
	$5,084,051,379 06
Add for all expenditures, 1860-61	84,578,834 47
Total of expenditures.....	$5,168,630,213 53

This shows a slight excess over the total of receipts as stated above, but, as we have remarked, the exclusion of all transactions concerning the debt from both sides of the account, and the omission of the respective balances and deficits would reconcile the difference.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

July 1, 1860	$ 64,769,703 08
July 1, 1861	90,837,828 68
July 1, 1862	514,211,371 92
July 1, 1863	1,098,793,181 37
July 1, 1864	1,740,690,489 49
July 1, 1865	2,681,734,717 38
Oct. 31, 1865	2,808,549,437 55
June 30, 1866	2,650,538,330 10
Oct. 31, 1866	2,551,424,121 29
June 30, 1867	2,511,866,013 33
Aug. 1, 1868	2,523,534,480 67

Deducting from the last report, the sum of $32,100,000 for bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies which are to be provided for, principal and interest, by the companies, but, being guaranteed by government, are noted in the Report as part of our debt, we have the amount of debt actually due on the 1st of August 1868 to be $2,491,324,480,67, an actual reduction of the gross debt from its highest point in October 1865, of $317,224,956.88. or more than one hundred millions per annum. The interest account also begins to run down, in proportion as the principal is paid off. The country saves fifteen millions of dollars in that way this year.

The total expenditures for the current year, including the extraordinary payments for interest, pensions, bounties, &c., cannot exceed $198,500,000, and that amount is appropriated accordingly. The receipts on the other hand, are estimated by the Secretary at $381,000,000, of which the customs and internal revenue furnish $350,000,000. Said the Secretary, in December last:

"These estimates are made on the general average of the receipts and expenditures for the past nine months. The Secretary is hopeful, however, that Congress will take measures to largely reduce expenditures in all branches of the service, *so that a steady reduction of the debt may be continued.*"

Congress did take such measures, cutting down the expenditures from his estimate of $372,000,000 to $198,500,000 appropriated for. If the receipts hold up to his estimate as they are likely to do, a surplus of $182,500,000 will be applicable to the reduction of the debt. And in this way the debt is finally to be paid off.

In 1816, at the close of our second war with Great Britain, the Republic, with a population not exceeding eight millions, owed a public debt of $127,334,933.74, and paid it all off in twenty years. Large as is our present debt, our forty millions of people, wielding the resources of a continent, will not find it so great a burthen as their fathers felt the war debt of 1816 to be, fifty years ago.

The reader will perceive, in examining the above statement, than when Mr. Buchanan and the Democracy retired, in March '61, from their mal administration of the government, they left an already existing debt of nearly ninety millions of dollars, for which in a partizan point of view, only they and not the Republicans, are responsible.

VI THE PRESENT STATE OF TAXATION.

When the late war closed, taxation was universal: it covered about everything except land, agricultural produce, unmanufactured lumber, breadstuffs and a few other forms of property or product. At least ten thousand distinct articles were then subject to tax. Now, after three years, there is nothing taxed for Federal purposes, except spirits. liquors tobbacco manufactures, gas, matches, and playing cards; a stamp tax upon perfumery, medicines, and a few other things, and upon written instruments, and a reduced tax upon incomes, a license tax and the tax upon watches, plate, and carriages. The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been officially estimated by the Commissioner of Revenue as follows:

By act of July 13, 1866...	$60,000,000
" " " March 2d, 1867	40,000,000
" " " February 3d, 1868	23,769,000
" " " March 31st, 1868	43,500,000
Total	$167,269,000

The burthen of Federal taxation no longer affects the masses of the people. It bears upon wealth, luxury and personal indulgence. As such the people will prefer it to the new Democratic theory of equal taxation which is to press upon the farmer and his products equally with the wealthy capitalist.

VII. CONCLUSIONS.

Let the citizens, therefore remember these facts, which are established by the most ample official authority, and each of which, as stated by us in this article, are correctly cited, and may bd corroborated by reference to the authentic documents.

1st. The cost in money of the Rebellion was over *four thousand millions of dollars.*

2nd. Of this cost, very nearly one-half, that is to say *three-eighths, have been already paid and forever discharged.* Of this whole forty-one hundred millions, only twenty-five hundred millions remain unpaid, in the shape of the existing public debt.

3d. The Republican party, administering the National affairs for seven years, have, in that period, encountered and crushed the most formidable rebellion ever known to a civilized people, meeting and *discharging all the ordinary expenses* of the Government and very *nearly one-half of the cost of the rebellion* itself.

4th. With the restoration of peace, and the completed reconstruction of nearly all the rebellious States, the cost of the public service, in all departments, has been brought back to the anti-war standard. Excluding the extra expenses in the current year, ending next June, such as interest on debt, pensions, bounties, &c., Commissioner Wells estimates the regular expenses of the nation for the year, at $90,381,013 00, which amount and no more, has been appropriated therefor by Congress. The last two years of Buchanan's administration showed a regular expenditure of $81,000,000 and $86,000,000 respectively. The slight increase for 1868-9 is fairly due to the growth of the nation in that period. With these allowances, *the Republican policy costs no more than that of its predecessors.*

5th. More than one-half of the money spent in the last eight years was borrowed, and more than one-tenth of this borrowed money is already paid. The rest of the money was obtained either from the regular anti-war sources, or from taxes, the greater part of which are now abated.

6th. The existing Federal taxes do not bear upon the masses of the people directly. The receipts into the Treasury come mainly from customs, i. e. duties upon goods imported from foreign countries, and from the internal revenue, the principal sources thereof being tobacco, distilled spirits and fermented liquors. If these are honestly collected this year by Mr. Johnson's agents, the yield will meet all the requirements of the Tressury without constituting an onerous buthen upon the people. No other Federal taxes are levied, except upon gas, matches, playing cards, perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, and a few other manufactured articles, incomes, licenses, watches, carriages and plate. Such a "burthen" as these constitute, people who understand the matter, will not consider very distressing.

7th. The Federal taxes, *abated* or *repealed*, in the last two years, are estimated at $167,000,000 annually. These taxes were taken off because, with the reduction of expenditures, the payment of the public debt within a reasonable period, could be effected without them. To that extent, therefore, the public burthens were diminished.

8th. Every dollar of the money received in seven years stands faithfully and honestly accounted for. If there has been any "Radical extravagance," it has consisted entirely in the necessary payments for the expense of that rebellion which Democracy brought upon us. No doubt, it is "extravagant" in a Democratic point of view, to buy powder and ball, pay soldiers, build ships, raise armies, equip fleets, take care of the wounded, bury the killed, pension the crippled veterans, the widows and the orphans—all to uphold the intigrity of the Union. Doubtless, it is equally "extravagant" to undertake to pay either the interest or the principal of the money borrowed upon the Nation's credit. It is against, Democratic principles to pay that interest, and against their interest to pay that principal. But an honest people will honestly meet all its obligations.

9th. In three years, since the war closed, nearly eleven per cent. of the debt has been paid off. Republican economy faithfully responds to the popular expectations, and to the hope expressed by Secretary McCulloch, by continuing the curtailment of expenses, and his estimates show that a large further reduction of the debt may be made this year. If the Democracy do not plunge us into another civil war, the present scale of receipts and expenditures will enable us to pay off the entire debt within the present generation.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

GENERAL GRANT AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE.

The Chicago *Tribune* of August 12, published the following correspondence:

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, Ill, August 6, 1868.—Hon. Henry Greenebaum—Dear Sir: A number of Republican voters of your religious persuasion have intimated to our Committee of Arrangements a desire to give the public an opportunity to hear your views on the relations of the Israelities to General Grant and the Republican party. In compliance with the request of the committee, I have the honor to invite you to speak upon the subject, at a Republican meeting, on Wednesday evening August 12, in Court House Square, in this city. Soliciting your kind compliance with this request, I am yours truly.

J. C. DORE,
President of Grant Club.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1868.—Hon. John C. Dore, President Grant Club: Dear Sir: I am happy of the opportunity afforded me to place my co-religionists properly before the people, but I prefer to do so in a letter, because I have not made any political speeches for some time, and have neither time nor inclination to enter into the arena.

Our Jewish fellow-citizens are brought conspicuously forward in this Presidential campaign, owing to a military order issued at one time by General Grant, known as order No. 11. This order was issued against "Jews as a class," and in this way repeated a wrong frequently committed against my race by the non-Jewish world.

The true Israelite has no prejudice against any race. His faith in One God, having been strengthened by a history of forty centuries, leads him to regard all men as brothers, and his highest happiness is to be engaged in the interests of God and humanity. The issues of the war are fully appreciated by them, and it will be useless to expect assistance from them in impeding the progress of history.

The whole tendency of strictly Jewish efforts is to progress and liberalism, and we cannot lend our aid to inflict on others wrongs which we have suffered ourselves, and hence know them to be wrongs.

Had the nomination of a Presidential candidate been left to Republican Jews, General Grant would certainly not have been their choice. But now that General Grant is the nominee of the party, it is paying a poor compliment to Jewish intellect and Jewish patriotism to suppose that we can sink all beneath the weight of personal vindictive revenge, or even of holy indignation. General Grant knows by this time that Jews must not be judged "as a class," not any more so than Christians; that among Jews there are good men and bad men, as there are good men and bad men among Christians.

Furthermore, I believe that the order referred to was issued in the midst of complicated military responsibilities, its sweeping effect not having been fully considered, and that General Grant regrets that the order was ever issued.

Indeed, I know that a letter from General Grant, expressing these sentiments, has for some time been in the hands of a prominent co-religionist at Washington city, and that General Grant objects to the publication thereof at this time, only on the ground that it might be construed as a bid for votes on his part.

Very respectfully,
HENRY GREENEBAUM.

Miscellaneous.

SUCCESSFUL TEMPERANCE LOGIC.

A small temperance society had been started in a community very much under the control of a rich distiller, commonly called 'Billy Myres.' This man had several sons who had become drunkards on the facilities afforded by their education at home. The whole family was arrayed against the movement, and threatened to break up any meeting called to promote the object. Learning this, the Rev. T. P. Hunt went to a neighboring district for volunteers for that particular occasion. He then gave out word for a meeting, and at the time found his friends and enemies about equal in numbers. This fact prevented any outbreak but could not prevent noise.

Mr. Hunt mounted the platform, and by a few sharp anecdotes and witty sayings soon silenced all noise except 'Billy Myres,' the Dutchman, who occasionally cried out, 'Mishter Hunt, money makes the mare go.' —To every shot, which seemed ready to demolish him, the old fellow presented the one shield, 'Mishter Hunt, money makes the mare go.'

At last Mr. Hunt stopped and addressed the imperturable German:

'Look here, Billy Myres, you say money makes the mare go, do you?'

'Yes, dat ish just what I say, Mishter Hunt.'

'Well, Billy Myres, you own and work a distillery, don't you?' inquired Mr. Hunt.

'Dat ish none of youre business, Mishter Hunt. But den I ish not ashamed of it. I have got a still and work it too.'

'And you say, 'money makes the mare go;' do you mean that I have come here to get money of these people?'

'Yes, Mishter Hunt, dat ish just what I mean.'

'Very well, you work the distillery to make money, and I lecture on temperance to make money; and as you say: 'Money makes the mare go,' Billy Myres, bring out your mare, and I'll bring out mine, and we'll show them together.'

By this time the whole assembly was in a titter of delight; and Myres' followers could not suppress their merriment at the evident embarrassment of their oracle. In the meantime we must premise that Mr. Hunt knew a large number of drunkards present, and among them the sons of Myres himself.

'Billy Myres, who is that holding himself up by that tree?' inquired Mr. Hunt, pointing to a young man so drunk that he could not stand alone.

The old man started as if stung by an adder, but was obliged to reply, 'Dat ish my son; but what of dat Mishter Hunt?'

'A good deal of that Billy Myres; for I guess that son has been riding your mare and got thrown too.'

Here was a perfect roar from all parts of the assembly, and as soon as order was restored, Mr. Hunt proceeded, as he pointed to another son:

'Billy Myres, who is that staggering about as if his legs were as weak as potato vines after a frost?'

'Well, I suppose dat ish my son, too,' replied the old man with a crest-fallen look. 'He has been riding your mare too, and got a tumble.'

At this point the old man put up both hands in a most imploring manner, and exclaimed:

'Now, Mishter Hunt, if you won't say any more, I will be still.'

This announcement was received with a roar of applause and laughter, and from that moment Mr. Hunt, had all the ground to himself.

SIDEWALK ETIQUETTE.

Some one of our Chesterfieldian exchanges has the following on sidewalk etiquette, which we commend the attention of our readers:

"Only villagers, or persons with rural ideas, any longer contend that ladies should always be given the inside of the pavement in passing. The rule adopted in all cities is to turn to the right, whether the right leads to the wall or to the gutter; and an observance of this common sense rule would obviate much unpleasant 'scrouging' by over-gallant gentlemen who persistently crowd for the outside of the walk. Another common custom, not required by fashionable etiquette, and one which is as nearly as inexplainably absurd, is the practice of men filling out of church pew, making themselves as ridiculous as an 'awkward squad' practicing a catch step, in order to give a woman the wrong end of the pew. Another is that of a man, when at promenade or walk with a lady, to keep himself on the outside of the pavement. A little exercise of judgment will convince any person of the perfect uselessness of this bobbing back and forth at every corner. The common rule is this: If men and women are walking together, she should always be at his right arm, whether it be toward the inside or outside of the walk; then the woman will not be shoved against the passers. Those who giggle at persons who follow this rule are themselves the 'greenies,' and should read the book of manners before they indulge in the laugh of fashionable fools."

CONCEIT.

We cull the following gem from Dr. Chapin's lecture on the "Nobility of Labor:"

Hardly any thing is more contemptible than the conceit which rests merely upon social position—the conceit of those who imagine that they thus are divorced from the clay of common men, of those who shrink with horror from the idea of work, as something which degrades by its very contact, and yet who, very likely, owe their present position to some very remote ancestor, who recognizing his call to work, lived more honestly in the world than they do, and was not ashamed of soiled thumbs. It is one of the meanest things for people to be ashamed of the work from which they draw their income, and which glorified their ancestors more with their soiled aprons and black gowns, than themselves with their fine ribbons and flashing jewelry. It might be a fine thing to be like the lilies, more gloriously clothed than Solomon, and doing nothing, as if it were only lilies. Advantageous position is only a more emphatic call for work; and while those who hold the advantage may not be compelled to manual drudgery, they should recognize the fact that manual drudgery may be performed in the same spirit as that which characterizes their own work, and therefore that it is equally honorable.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

Let a man, then, say: My house is here in the country, for the culture of the country; an eating-house and sleeping-house for travelers it shall be, but it shall be much more. I pray you, O excellent wife! not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed-chamber made ready at two great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any village. But let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, in your accent and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, that which he cannot buy at any price at any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles and dine sparely and sleep hard in order to behold. Certainly, let the bed be dressed for the traveler; but let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in these things. Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that there the intellect is awake and see the laws of the universe. The soul worships truth and love; honor and courtesy flow into the deeds.—*Emerson.*

THREE THINGS TO AVOID.

1. Avoid bad thoughts. We cannot help bad thoughts coming into our hearts sometimes; but we can help keeping them there. As somebody has said, "We cannot prevent the crows from flying over our heads, but we can prevent them building nests in our hair." Fight bad thoughts; for just as sure as you let them live and grow in your hearts, they will breed mischief and misery.

2. Avoid bad words. Bad thoughts are parents to bad words, and the children are even more mischievous than their parents. For bad thoughts, so long as they are confined to your own hearts, only hurt you, but bad words hurt others. They lead to anger, strife, and all kinds of black sin.

3. You must avoid bad deeds. Do not allow yourself to do an evil action. If you know an act to be wrong, never consent to it. Keep yourself pure. Dare to do right, though it be sometimes hard. Remember, "Thou, God, seest me."

A BOSTON PAPER tells the following story: "A few days since a well dressed young man entered a broker's office in this city, and said he desired to buy some bonds. He gave the kind and amount, and said he would call again the

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Blinghurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET,

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Mobile, Louisiana, held a meeting, a few days ago which was addressed by John Forsyth and Gen. Cullen M. Battle. Their speeches give a pretty clear idea of what they and erstand by the modern term Democracy, and what construction they put upon that pliable piece of political mechanism called the New York platform. Let those who have lost friends on Southern battle-fields, or the maimed and crippled soldier who has cause each day to remember with pain and sorrow the bloody battle-fields of the rebellion, read Forsyth's Democratic eulogy on grey-backs! It runs as follows:

I am to be followed by a gentleman and a soldier whose name is a "household word" wherever the remembrance of southern valor lives. To you of Mobile he is especially dear, because it was under his leadership and banner that the gallant youth, the flower of our city, marched to "glory and the grave." On many a bloody field did he maintain the honor of American manhood.

* * * * *

General C. M. Battle nobly did his part in the fields of the South, when a holy libation of blood and valor was poured out to the common renown. At Seven Pines, at Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Fisher's Hill and on scores of fields he led his brave Alabamians where glory was to be won and his grey coat and flashing sword were ever found nearest the flashing of the guns.

Forsyth forgets to tell us that to the man whom he thus eulogises we are in part indebted for the heritage of widows and orphans that fill the land, and that he and such Democrats or rebels as he and Gen. Battle now propose to repudiate the national debt and send these widows pensionless to beg their bread from door to door; he forgets to hold up this side of the picture of rebel chivalry; but let us not forget it.

And what has this General Battle to say for himself? Hear him and then consider what is likely to be the fruits of victory for such a Democracy:

No language can express the emotions that swell my bosom. Profoundly do I thank you for this flattering reception. To the Young Men's Democratic Club I am indebted for this high honor.

* * * * * * * *

I have come to meet those comrades so tried and so true. I desired to thank them for the glorious past, to counsel with them of the threatening future, and to abjure them by every consideration that can move a patriot's heart and fire a hero's spirit to pursue such a course of action as will demonstrate to all mankind that the spirit of liberty still survives; that here in this beautiful city of the Gulf honor's empire is firm pillared as the eternal hills. Comrades, brothers, year after year you bore the Confederate flag through fire and tempest, and upon more than two hundred battle fields covered it with victory. Your imperishable glories are intrenched in the impregnable fortress of the past, and no power can dim their effulgence. Hate malignity and tyranny are impotent to transform patriots into traitors and heroes into slaves. You my comrades, and you alone, can obliterate the glorious record. Will you do it, or shall it remain a perpetual heritage to your children? What though your flag went down bathed in woman's consecrating tears and baptized in the best blood of the nation? This is still your native land.

* * * * * * * *

Oh, she is dearer, a thousand times dearer, than she was in her strength and her glory. Her fortitude in the midst of her desolation has attracted the admiration of the world, and now the great democratic party of the Union throws over her a banner inscribed with the principles of constitutional liberty for which she fought, and I am here to night to ask you to come up to her altar, and let us again pledge to her our lives, our fortune and our sacred honor. The democratic party offers the most honorable terms. It endorses principles for which you battled—not because it was the principles upon which the confederacy was founded—but the confederacy adopted them because they were promulgated by the fathers of American independence and were vindicated by the war of the Revolution.

* * * * * * * *

Not only does it declare in favor of that constitution so dear to you but it most solemnly declares that all these acts of reconstruction, so totally destructive of your rights and so repugnant to every honorable feeling, are unconstitutional, null and void.

* * * * * * * *

I will not ask you to endorse the platform, for it incorporates the principles for which you have ever contended. I will not ask you to support Seymour and Blair, for they are the champions of constitutional liberty, for which you have braved a hundred battles; but I do ask you to bring into the canvass the high qualities of courage and fortitude that you have so signalized in your past career. Press to the front; carry your colors deep into the enemy's lines.

* * * * * * * *

IF WE TRIUMPH AT THE POLLS—IF THE GREAT MASSES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE VOTE FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR, AND SETTLE THE GOVERNMENT ON THE PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM THE IRREGULAR AND REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTHERN STATES MUST GIVE WAY TO REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENTS, AND THIS IS ALL WE HAVE DECLARED. BUT IF RADICALS WILL PRECIPITATE A REVOLUTION—IF THEY DEFY THE POPULAR WILL, AND IN CONTRAVENTION OF LAW ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN THEIR USURPATIONS BY FORCE OF ARMS, THE ARMY MUST VINDICATE THE NATIONAL HONOR AND IF MADDENED BY THE LUST OF POWER AND FRENZIED BY AN UNHALLOWED AMBITION THEY FIRE UPON THE FLAG OF THE UNION, THEN MAY HEAVEN SHELTER THE HEADS UNCOVERED IN A RIGHTEOUS CAUSE, AND "DAMED BE HE WHO FIRST CRIES HOLD ENOUGH!" THE RESPONSIBILITY WILL NOT REST UPON THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY BUT IT WILL REST UPON THE REVOLUTIONISTS WHO WOULD SUBVERT THE GOVERNMENT TO THE UNHALLOWED PURPOSES OF PARTY. WE WANT PEACE. EVERY PULSATION OF OUR HEARTS DEMANDS PEACE.

* * * * * * *

But anything my countrymen, is better than dishonor. Come war and pestilence, come death in all its terrible array, rather than suffer the slightest stain of dishonor. If war must come in defence of the Union and the Constitution, patriots of the North and South will gather around the proud ensign of the republic, and planting it on the perilous edge of battle gather around it to the carnival of death.

What think you of it, reader? How do you like these Democratic laudations of the rebels who murdered and starved your fathers, brothers and sons in rebel prisons? And over them the Democratic party throws her protecting banner! Well may they pledge to it their lives, their fortunes and their sacred (?) honors! "*The Democratic party offers the most honorable terms.*" "*It endorses the principles for which you battled.*" Give us a full-blooded rebel, and not a sneaking copperhead, for honest truth after all, he may be wicked and treasonable, but he makes a bold parade of his wickedness and is plain and out-spoken in his treason. Truly he says the Democratic party endorses the principles for which they fought. Truly did Wade Hampton say, "The cause for which Stonewall Jackson fell will yet triumph in some form." Truly did Gov. Wise say, "*Secession is not dead; it is more alive than ever.*" Truly did Gov. Vance say that, "*What the Confederacy fought for will be won by the election of Seymour and Blair.* Rebels speak their opinions plainly and it behooves the lovers of peace, law and order to ponder well their speeches. They are the only true expositions of the copperhead platform.

Look again! See how the flag and the President with the army are to be on their side the next time. Mark well the ominous threat, "*If we triumph at the polls,*" if Seymour and Blair are elected, "*the irregular and revolutionary governments must give way.* Read the whole sentence as displayed in capitals. What a fine rebel programme. The President, the army, the national flag, are all to take up the lost cause. Congress, the Senate, the representatives of the nation, the will of the people, are all to be ignored and defied. If the people will not submit they are told they must fire upon the national ensign. They who suppressed rebellion, crushed treason and preserved the national liberty are to be put in the false light of rebels. For this purpose you are asked to vote for Seymour and Blair. How well the whole programme comports with the suggestion of Blair's letter "that it will be the duty of the Democratic President if elected to subvert the Southern governments as now organized according to the laws of Congress, and if need be he must use the Army and Navy in the work." American citizens! Freemen, you who wore the blue, you whose fathers, brothers and sons sleep on southern battle-fields, how can you, how dare you, stand idle and permit this infamous programme to be carried out? Vote the ticket no man can, in whose veins runs one drop of patriotic blood or whose heart ever thrilled at the cry of freedom. But more is required of you. Such bold, and presumptuous treason must be fought unto death. When such infamous plans are laid for surrendering the strongholds of liberty into the hands of traitors, no man must be idle. The welfare and the safety of the country demands of every one active, earnest, faithful work. To work then without delay. As you honor the sainted dead, as you love the living, as you are proud of the past and hopeful of the future of your country and as you prize her glorious liberty *work! work! work!* The issue is PEACE or WAR. Grant and Colfax will give us PEACE, security and prosperity. Seymour and Blair threaten us with ANARCHY and BLOODY CIVIL WAR.

BEWARE OF COPPERHEAD FALSEHOOD.

Copperheadism makes but small pretensions to even ordinary morality, but false statements are made so confidently and presumptuously that the unwary are constrained to believe them without examination. In their present desperate straits even their most prominent leaders are stooping to deliberate misrepresentation and falsehood. Horatio Seymour in a recent speech asserted that "it will cost this year more than $150,000,000, to maintain an army to keep the South in *subjugation*." He well knew, at the very moment he made this assertion, that the whole expense for the year just closed as shown by the official records was less than $40,000,000, and that this included, the military Government of the unreconstructed states. Reconstruction expenses, the Freedman's Bureau and the guarding of the Texas frontier against Indian and Mexican raids. In a speech made by Seymour at the Cooper Institute, New York on the 25th of June and published in last week's *Gazette* he asserts that the cost of the Government from July 1, 1865 to July 1, 1868 was $820,390,208. Yet he very well knew that this estimate covered hundreds of millions of dollars expended in paying off and mustering out the soldiers of our armies during 1865, and that other hundreds of millions were since expended in paying bounties to the soldiers. These facts are all ignored in order that a charge of extravagance may be trumped up against the republican party and that the truth may be perverted or hidden, in order to make political capital.

In the same speech he trumps up a similar false charge against the Navy Department and compares it with the expenses of the navy department during four years of peace under Buchanan, to make out a case of Republican extravagance. Can it be possible that he thought to deceive the people by such a trick. Every one knows the enormous difference between the naval expenses in time of war and in time of peace, yet this aspirant to Presidential honors hopes to make the people believe that the increased cost in time of war is the result of Republican extravagance, when every one knows it is the result of Democratic treason and rebellion. Verily Seymour already shows signs of insanity.

Again he asserts in the same speech, falsely and with the most unblushing impudence, that the present tariff policy of the government has swept our commerce from the seas. This is a direct stab at the vital interests of Pennsylvania, while the malicious falsifier well knows that the loss of our commerce is only one more of the disastrous results of the late Democratic rebellion to which he himself rendered all the aid and comfort in his power. Let not the people be deceived by such specious falsehoods. They are scattered broad cast over the land and are in the mouth of every pot-house politician. They can all be refuted by any one who has the least knowledge of the history of the past seven or eight years. Almost every charge of taxes, debt, extravagance &c., trumped up by these falsifiers can be shown to be the legitimate result of the rebellion brought on by Democratic dough-facedness, perpetuated through four long years by Copperhead aid and sympathy and now attempted to be renewed by Copperhead candidates. Point them to their own shameful record as a refutation of their falsehoods and to the history of our glorious achievements as a rebuke of their treason.

CAN DO NO BETTER.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, the leading Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania said, on the 28th of June 1867:

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to vote for him for the Presidency? Our aim should be to strengthen him as much as possible independent of party and to elect him as the President of the people. If unanimously so much the better.

"We solemnly believe that if the people generally of the United States can come together with real unanimity on General Grant, in regard to the Presidency it will be the happiest thing for our country that could possibly occur. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully."

Yes, consider this subject carefully, honest Democrats. You can do no better thing than to vote for General Grant for the Presidency. Make him the President of the people and the questions of the war and the rebellion will be forever settled. Let Democrats carefully consider this most important matter. Grant will doubtless be elected by a very large majority, by Republican votes alone. But its moral effect will be as nothing compared with what it would be if Democrats and Republicans were to join in elevating him to the Presidential chair and thereby making it the emphatic voice of the nation, and not of a mere party, proclaiming that the issues of the war are settled and the reconstruction of the States affirmed, and that the exciting and dangerous questions settled by the unanimous voice of the people shall be no more opened or revived to distract our people and endanger our liberty. The moral effect of such a course, by the honest and patriotic portion of the Democratic party, would be almost magical. It would at once give permanent peace and security throughout the South, to be followed quickly by prosperity and plenty. It would at once settle the currency question, for greenbacks would rise to a par with gold and our government bonds would command a premium in the money markets of the world. The labor problems of the day would thereby be solved. The peace and security of the country being securred we would at once enter upon a career of unprecedented prosperity. On the other hand the election of Seymour and Blair would be the signal for a new war, with the President arrayed against Congress and the people. The terrible results of the anarchy and civil war that would thus be inaugurated afresh in behalf of the "Lost Cause" of the rebellion, we will not undertake to portray. But one thing is assured. It would be even worse than the late rebellion, for it would devastate the whole country instead of only a part. Democrats consider. Take the advice of the *Post* and make the peace and prosperity of your country secure. Ignore party ties, defy party leaders, and do the work of patriots by elevating him to the Presidential chair, who so gallantly and triumphantly led our armies to victory and our nation to *Peace.*

ANSWER THEM.

When a copperhead talks about the great burthen of taxes under which the people groan, tell him that they are the heritage of a Democratic rebellion. They are the price of American Liberty paid to redeem it from the parricidal hands of such Democrats as Jeff. Davis and Robert E. Lee. When he talks of the $4000,000,000 of debt, rolled up as he declares by a Republican administration, give him the same answer; and don't forget to add that copperhead aid and sympathy made necessary a double expenditure of blood and treasure in saving the life of the nation and the liberties of the people. Tell him also that a Republican administration in spite of Andy Johnson and his copperhead allies has already paid off $1500,000,000 of that debt and is annually paying hundreds of millions more, although the Southern States as yet have been able to pay nothing, because of obstructions laid in the way of reconstruction by Andy Johnson and the whole copperhead party. Tell him also that, while so rapidly paying off the national debt, a Republican administration, or rather a Republican Congress, has already removed more than one half of the direct taxes that it was found necessary to lay during the war. Tell him too that those taxes have been removed from the necessaries of life, which the poor man must buy, and laid upon incomes and luxuries, for the most part, so as to protect the poor and lay the burden upon the rich who are able to pay it. The Republican party is the poor man's friend. Grant is the candidate of the party of Law and Order, Liberty and Peace.

GO TO WORK.

Words of cheer come to us from every section of the country. If we are vigilant Grant and Colfax will be triumphantly elected. But we must not allow a false security to lure us into idleness and indifference. Idleness may lose us all. Our enemies are active, stealthy and unscrupulous. They will leave no tricks of fraud or deception untried. We must be prepared to meet them at every point. See every lukewarm Republican and stir him up to the dangers that threaten us. Show every reasonable and honest Democrat the yawning gulf of anarchy and civil war into which his unscrupulous party leaders are endeavoring to lead the country. See that your neighbor is well supplied with papers from which he can learn the importance of the impending contest. Circulate the INQUIRER for the campaign. Get your neighbor to take it. If he won't subscribe for it send it to him yourself. If you cant afford to send it to him send us his name and address, and we will see that he is supplied. Be active and vigilant. Keep a sharp lookout for tricks and frauds. See that every Union man is assessed in good time. Remember that the State election in October will have an important influence on the Presidential contest. Remember also that two gallant soldiers are our candidates on the State ticket and that they have not only acquitted themselves creditably on the field of battle but also in the respective offices which they now fill, and for which they are candidates for re-election. To work then with a will and never cease till the polls close on the 3d of November and Grant and Colfax will be elected by so triumphant a majority that rebels and copperheads will forever after be consigned to a well merited oblivion.

AT Harrisburg, the capital town of our Commonwealth, in a leading Democratic drinking saloon, frequented by the chiefs of that party, hang in handsome frames the portraits of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Beaureguard, Buckner, Bragg, and, to crown all, of Wilkes Booth. This is in no cut-throat hole, but a room where the gentlemen and leaders of the local Democracy meet for social and business intercourse. It is almost impossible to conceive of any more studied insult or affront to the people of Pennsylvania. In Kentucky and Tennessee thousands of graves are filled with Pennsylvanians shot down by the impressed soldiers of these very men Bragg and Buckner; Lee and Davis are the two men finally responsible for the atrocities of Andersonville and Libby, and Booth is a name of execration not only to every loyal but to every honest man. It is distasteful to speak of such matters as these or to narrate such incidents, but it is becoming every hour more and more a duty. From all parts of the country the evidence thickens that the leaders of the Lost Cause are the adopted wards of the Democracy. Not their ignorant, unwashed, unthinking masses, but their best men, such as they are, systematically pay respect to and cherish the memory of the nation's foes, even be they felons. Hostility to the country is the only passport to the friendship and fellowship of that organization which has stolen the name of an once honored party.—*The Press.*

CARPET-BAGGERS has lately become a favorite term with copperheads to signify Northern men who have gone South. These men go South for the purpose of settling and becoming a part of the permanent population, and will do a good work in re-organizing the labor system of that section of the country and as such the term carpet-baggers is rather an honor than otherwise. There was a class of carpet-baggers during the war, however, who traveled carpet-bag in hand on a bee-line for Canada and to whom the term as then applied was by no means complimentary. It is these same draft-sneaks who now most delight to apply to an honorable class of men, as a disgraceful epithet, the term which derived all of dishonor that attaches to it from their own dastardly, cowardly conduct in the hour of their country's danger.

REPUBLICANS, the time is short, much work remains to be done. Organize at once and see that all preliminary work is promptly done. Eternal vigilance is ever the price of liberty. Our cause is good but it will not triumph without labor and effort. Success can only be the reward of diligent and faithful work. See that Union men are assessed. See that such as are lukewarm or indifferent are aroused to the importance of the issue. Make every honest effort in your power. Diligent work will make success assured, indolence may cost us not only an ignominious defeat but a new civil war.

"THERE should be the greatest vigilance along the whole line," said Grant to Ord, when victory was about to perch upon our banners at Vicksburg. If we would conquer rebellion at the polls, in November next, we must join the Grant and Colfax forces, and do our share of picket duty.

A VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE FOR GRANT.

Judge Alexander Rives, of Virginia, who, in the following letter, gives his support to General Grant, is one of the most eminent lawyers of Virginia, a native of the State, and has heretofore been regarded as a Conservative:

"HOT SPRINGS, August 15, 1868.

"*Dear Sir*—Your letter of the 14th instant, inviting me to participate in a meeting proposed to be called Grant and Colfax in Richmond, has been forwarded to me at this health. I shall not, therefore, be able to attend it. I feel the liveliest interest in the success of this ticket, as involving the prosperity and peace of the country; but I do not feel at liberty to depart from that proper reserve which has always been practiced by the members of the judiciary in this State by taking a part in the public and exciting discussions of this campaign.

"Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

"ALEX. RIVES.

"To L. Edwin Dudly,
"Chairman Central Committe, &c."

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The Tennessee correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"Almost every dollar spent by the bureau has been so much invested in the peace and prosperity of the South. Where there might have been a bloody, prolonged conflict of races, there is now a rooted conciliation which will deepen and strengthen as the future great results of the bureau's work is attested in the intelligence and manliness of the coming generation. The Democracy have reason to complain because the bureau has made giant strides in the great work of educating and elevating the great laboring class of the South. Such a result would belie its oft repeated prophecies and disappoint its fondest hopes. That class of Southern people who share their prejudices and hopes have like reason to complain. The Southern press may respond to such wishes and pander to such prejudices by misrepresenting the workings and the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau, but the great result attained refutes their charges."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The federal office holders in New York refuse to be bled by the supporters of Seymour and Blair, and as a consequence the Democracy are indignant, threatening all who refuse with the vengeance of Andy Johnson.

THE President is resolved to "swing round a circle," but how large it is to be, no one in authority has yet announced. He will make certain speeches, swallow the platform as a necromancer swallows butcher knives, and endorse Seymoure and Blair, for all of which services he will be requited in a way hereafter to be diversed by the Democratic leaders.

A POLITICAL count of the Boston Corn Exchange has been made, with the following result: Of two hundred and forty-seven members, one hundred and eighty-three favor the election of Grant, thirty-three Seymour, fifteen are doubtful, three would not vote, and three were not in town.

THE Philadelphia *Age* is quoted as saying that in one ward in Philadelphia, one hundred thousand Germans have come out for Seymour and Blair. This is not the same, but the same *kind* of a story, as that about the "ten thousand cats," which were finally squeezed down into "our old cat and another one."

THE Buffalo *Express* says: "When a Democratic crowd gathers at Troy and other points in the interior of the State, they shout for Seymour, Blair, and *Hoffman.* This looks as if the Sachems of Tammany had the machinery all arranged for their man for Governor. They have a Bismarck in Tammany."

IT is stated, with an appearance of authority, that Chief Justice Chase will vote for Grant and Colfax, and that he regards himself as ill used by the Democratic leaders, who, by making him believe that they were going to nominate him, got from him various committals and then let him slide.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TENEMENT houses have already been leased in Philadelphia for election purposes by certain prominent Democrats. Under the guise of boarding houses, these dens will be crowded with electors of Democratic morals and social tastes, herded and corralled like mules, to be trotted out on the second Tuesday in October. This is practical Democracy.

WE begin to understand why it is that the Democracy dovote so much of their attention to Gen. Butler. Grant said in one of his reports that Butler was "bottled up," and the Democrats "go for" anything that is "bottled up."

THE landlord of a hotel in New Rochelle has nailed to the front of his building a large placard containing pictures of the Tammany candidates and the inscription—"Seymour and Blair. Democrats arouse!" A gentleman riding by, a few mornings ago, was struck with the ludicrousness and decided propriety of the exortation to Democrats to "arouse," as directly under it were two of the "unterrified" dead drunk.

THE Vicksburg *Times* finds Blair just suited to its rebel tastes. It says: "Objection is made down this way to the endorsement of the Blair letter, by a few timid people, on the score of prudence, and yet it was this indentical letter of Frank Blair to his friend Col. Brodhead that secured the Missouri hero the nomination for Vice President. *We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses.*"

The Meridian (Miss) *Mercury* (Blair and Seymour) of the 21st says: "With the skull and cross-bones of the 'lost cause' before us, we will swear that this is a white man's Government. *We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage,* and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a Power that will control him or destroy him."

THE President is represented as displeased with the hasty announcement in Democratic papers to the effect that he intends to support Seymour and Blair—indeed this feeling of annoyance is so great that prominent Democrats in Washington city assert that they would not be surprised at a positive break on his part with the Democrats. One of the latter class most intimate with Mr. Johnson, and one of his own warm defenders, asserted on Tuesday the President was not inclined to do the Democrats any good and could not be depended on for any party aid whatever.

THE Democratic papers of Connecticut are raving over a new "Radical outrage," viz: the circulation of the *Irish Republic* among the Irish voters of the State. What business has anybody to circulate any but Democratic papers among the Irishmen? What business have Irishmen to read any other papers?

SOME of the Democrats in the New York Fourth District are moving to throw overboard the Hon. John Morrissey, their present member of Congress. No charge is made against him of unfaithfulness to the Democracy. He has always voted right in Congress, and has done everything that the Representative of the Fourth District ought to do. His offence is that he bets on the election of Grant and Colfax.

THE Chicago *Post* says it was a lucky stroke for Hendricks that he failed to be nominated for the Presidency. He is a candidate for Governor of Indiana, and one Waterloo defeat is sufficient for one campaign. Hendricks will come out of a storm—drooping, cold, and sad.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writting from St. Louis, says; The old rebellion spirit of 1861 is cropping out in many parts of this State, and there will be lively times and not a little, bloodshed before the campaing is over, Frank Blair's letter, and the teachings of Wade Hampton, Governor Wise, Robert Toombs, and their allies, are having their legitimate effect, and cannot result but in tumult and conflict.

A PROMINENT Democrat of Burlington, Iowa, and recently a member of the Common Council of that city, but now in California, writes to his friends in Burlington that California will go for Grant by 25,000 majority. The *Hawk Eye* says that other letters received from old residents, now on the Pacific coast, say that both California and Oregon are sure for Grant

THE New York *Herald* goes back on its new political affiliations. Its advocacy of Grant and denunciation of Seymour was short lived; yet it doubtless accomplished Mr. Bennett's purpose, which it is fair to infer was a pecuniary one. The *Herald*, it seems, was only coquetting with Tammany and trying to make the Democracy see that its virtuous influence was worth purchasing. Mr. August Belmont having been to see Mr. Bennett, the *Herald* now comes valiantly to the support of Mr. Seymour, whom it scored so deeply but a few days ago.

ONE of the best replies we have noticed in the canvass is that of the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, who, while speaking at a Republican meeting in Bangor, Maine, was insulted by a Copperhead who cried out, "How about Mrs. Surratt?" Mr. Bingham instantly responded. How about her? Go and consult the records of the court that tried and convicted her. Go and ask General Hancock, who issued the order for her execution in spite of a writ of habeas corpus which had been served upon him; and, if you are still unsatisfied, go and ask that apostate President, Andrew Johnson, why he refused a pardon after a petition had been sent him signed by every member but one of the court who tried her, and drawn up in the handwriting of the man you seek to insult.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE proposition that the President disband the colored troops on duty a Washington, will not be sustained, because the President has no authority to do so.

THE treaty between the United States and China, recently ratified by the Senate, has been transmitted to the Chinese Government for approval.

THE State of Missouri has received $30,000 from United States Treasurer Spinner, the last of which was due her by the federal government.

IT is represented in Washington correspondence that the President and Mr. Seward are not agreed as to the proper instructions to be given to the new Minister to Mexico.

GEN. GTANT has not telegraphad that he would be in Waishington on the fifth of September. When last heard from he was at Galena, where he expected to stay nearly the whole month of September.

AN aeronaut named Light made an ascension from Harrisburg on Wednesday afternoon and came down with a rush about ten o'clock in the evening, twenty miles north of that city. No one was injured.

A FORTNIGHT ago the New York *Express* said the *Herald* was fast going to the devil. The *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday says that "the *Herald* has at last fetched up in the Democratic camp." How soon the prophecy of the *Express* came true!

IN the Vale of Blackmoor, in the West of England, the farmers have been feeding their cattle on hay for several weeks past, there being no grass, owing to the drouth.

THE King of Prussia now appears seldom in public without being accompanied by a very handsome colored boy, whom Gerhard Rohlfs, the celebrated traveler, brought with him from Abyssinia, and placed under the protection of His Majesty. The King says he thinks the boy is exceedingly talented, and he will give him an excellent education.

REV. J. D. FULTON, writing on board the City of Baltimore says: "I have heard that good wine could not cross the ocean I never knew the reason before. It is drank up. Never did I see more wine drinking than on this ship at sea, we have had but one person intoxicated."

THE new Sovereign of Servia is a very ordinary looking boy. He was, up to a very recent time, at a private school in Paris, where all the other boys disliked him so intensely that none of them would speak with him. The teacher now advertises his school as "the institution where his royal highness the Prince of Servia was educated.

A POPULAR clergyman at Troy, who married a couple the other day "in a most beautiful and impressive manner," received, after the service, an envelope, supposed to enclose the usual fee. On opening it, after their departure, he found its contents were simply a bill of fare.

HUNGARY is about to celebrate its thousandth anniversary as a kingdom, and various propositions of commemoration have been made, but it is most probable that a general meeting of the jurisdictions of the kingdom will be convened in Vienna shortly, when a programme will be arranged.

ADVICES from St. Petersburgh state that immense tracts of peat and marshy land are on fire in various parts of Russia. Fears are even entertained for the safety of St. Petersburg, as it is built on a deposit of peat. The smoke and smell that invade the city at night and morning are annoying and especially painful for the eyes.

GEN. SHERMAN has issued a General Order inaugurating, in part, that system of Military Government over the Indian tribes which is so much better adapted to their wants, and is likely to prove so much more efficient for their protection and the payment of their annuities, than any system heretofore tried.

NEW efforts are being made to obtain pardon for Dr. Mudd, one of the assassination conspirators, now at the Dry Tortugas. The petition addressed to the President has been extensively circulated through Maryland, by physicians of that State, praying for Dr. Mudd's release from confinement. It is to be presented to Mr. Johnson by Hon. Stephenson Archer, of Maryland.

THE new bridge over the Susquehanna between Columbia and Wrightsville has been commenced and several spans are already in their places. The bridge will be of iron, and will be completed as soon as possible. The work was suspended for about a week after the burning of the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Rockville, the workmen being needed here.

THE declaration of Governor Warmouth that within the last month and a half at least one hundred and fifty murders have been committed within the country parishes of Louisiana, is fully confirmed by letters published, received from responsible men throughout the State.

THE Secretary of the Union Congressional Republican Committee is in receipt of a large number of letters from different State North and South, giving an account of the progress and prospects of the Presidential campaign. They are from leading and well-informed politicans, and express great hope of the success of the Republican ticket at the October elections, as well as at the Presidential election in November. In nearly all the States organizations for the campaign are complete, and the people are being thoroughly aroused by speeches and the circulation of documents.

OF the one-and-a-half million dollars appropriated by Congress at its last session for clearing the public rivers and harbors, a very large proportion, under the direction of Major General A. W. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the United States, goes to the improvement of the South. For improving the navigation of the Mississippi $350,000 are given; for the Tennessee, $100,000; to the Louisville and Portland Canal, $100,000; and the proportion holds good through the smaller items.

ABOUT five hundred dollars in gold and silver coin was last week found concealed in the dwelling house of John Rhoads, in Elizabethtown, Lancaster county. Mr. Rhoad's wife died several weeks ago, and it is supposed that she had this treasure put away without the knowledge of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. R., who lived very economically, were a very aged couple, and owned a small farm close by Elizabeth town. Mrs. R. received the proceeds from the sale of milk and butter, and doubtless "sunk" a portion regularly to provide against the contingency of "a rainy day."

THE Mobile *Register* says that Forrest and Wade Hampton were the lions of the Democratic Convention, and of New York, and that they were dined and wined as never conquering heroes were before. It adds that so far from advising these gentlemen and Admiral Semmes "not to appear in public as the advocates of Seymour and Blair, if we had our way we would put them in the field of campaign in the North, and let them speak, and canvass, and utter the boldest truths that they feel, from every stump in the North and West." Several weeks ago we begged the Democrats not to overlook these old campaigners, but to invite them to speak in the North. It would be refreshing to hear Toombs, Cobb and Wade Hampton utter some of the "bold truths" they have spoken in South Carolina and Georgia, and which fail to reach the Democratic ear in the North, owing to the timidity of Democratic journals, which recoil at these utterances.

CONSERVATIVE SUPPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

Letter of Hon. J. S. Carlile to the Baltimore American.

MESSRS. EDITORS!—My attention has been called to the publication in your paper of my letter to General Kelly, and some surprise expressed at its contents. I have, for considerations personal to myself, delayed any publication of my reasons for the conclusions to which I have arrived. I now can only hint at a few.

I have never been, in the strict sense of the word, a party man. My chief object in public life has been the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution. The Union of the States and the rights of the States, as secured by the Constitution, has been my motto, and to the preservation of that Union and the maintenance of those rights have all my efforts as a public man as well as a private citizen been directed. I have long been of the opinion, and still believe, that partisan politics have been and still are the bane of the Republic.

With the death of Andrew Jackson the Democratic party ceased to be guided by principle, and gradually became sectionalized. The declaration of Jackson—"The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved"—was discarded, and a Southern Confederacy openly advocated and threatened. Sectionalism assumed the phase of, and was substituted for, patriotism.

Regarding as I always have my party obligations as of less binding force than the obligations I owe to my country, I have often subjected myself to the charge of inconsistency. To occupy such a position is no light or trifling matter. It requires much more moral courage to subject oneself to such a charge, and to the denunciations and detraction that always attend it, than at first may be supposed necessary. The action of the Secession Convention in Virginia, and the results that followed immediately upon the adoption of the ordinance of secession, exhibited a fearful want of moral courage.

I believed then, and still believe, that if a dozen members of that Convention from as many different sections of the State had taken the course, and labored as I did, the State could have been saved from the terrible effects of secession. As it was, my section alone was saved, and is now a State in the Union. In that trying hour I adhered to my motto, and as I was the first in the Virginia Convention to openly and boldly denounce the heresy of secession, so was I the first in Congress to denounce the policy of Congress that was subsequently adopted, when it was foreshadowed by a Senator who has since gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." My remarks upon that occasion are reported in the *Globe* of the 16th December, 1861.

My opposition to Radicalism is well known. That I would have saved the Union party from it, if it had been in my power, is also well known. So great was my opposition to the ultraism of Congressional legislation, and so sincere my convictions, that rather than abate the one or surrender the other I gave up my place in the Senate and for a time lost the confidence of my Union friends. I had hoped and expected that the action of the New York Convention would have entitled its nominees to the support of Conservative Union men. Had its members pledged themselves to the maintenance of the right of local self-government in the States, as secured by the Constitution, and nominated as their Presidential candidate a man of undoubted Unionism, who believed in the right of the Government to protect itself and enforce its lawful authority, I should have voted for its nominees. This was not done. On the contrary, it is my opinion that Hendricks was defeated because he is not a believer in the right of secession. The war record of Hancock defeated him. Mr. Vallandingham's patriotism nominated Seymour and crushed the aspirations of the Chief Justice. The friends of "the lost cause" triumphed over the Unionism of the Convention, and the strife of the battle-field is to be renewed, to be fought out at the ballot-box. As much as I am opposed to the Radical legislation of the last six years, I am more opposed to disunion. So long as we are one people vicious legislation may be corrected, even constitutional amendments may be abolished, and constitutional, liberty preserved; but once divided into separate States, under different Governments, liberty and prosperity, peace and good government are lost forever. Grant will receive no support from Secessionists or their sympathizers; they are all to be found in the ranks of the party supporting Mr. Seymour. The conservatism of Republicanism nominated Grant. The radicalism of Democracy nominated Seymour.

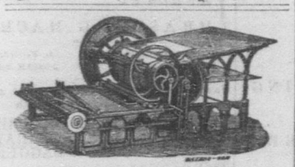
If the Supreme Court shall decide, as the Democracy hold it will decide next winter, the reconstruction legislation of Congress unconstitutional, it will doubtless be for the reason among others that the State has the right, free from Congressional interference or Executive dictation, to form for itself its own Constitution, provided it be republican in form. If this be so, the Governments created by the Constitutions of the seceded States, under the laws of Congress, are nullities and have no legal existence; the Governments created under Executive dictation must share the same fate, and these States will be remitted back to the Governments created by the Constitutions adopted by each after the passage of their several ordinances of secession and the repudiation of their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In this situation, with an Executive who thinks, with the late President Buchanan, that the Government of the United States cannot use force against the people of a seceded State to compel obedience to its lawful authority, will not disunion be a fact accomplished, and will not the war have been fought in vain? It is not possible, in the limits allowed by the press to communications of this sort, to do more than briefly refer to a few considerations that have brought my mind to the conclusion to which I have arrived. I may have occasion, before the election, to enter fully upon the vindication of my proposed action. This, if done, I shall do before the people who have heretofore honored me with their confidence.

JNO. S. CARLILE.

Mississippi Bandits.

The Memphis *Avalanche* states that a recent preliminary trial at Senatobia, Mississippi, developed what had long been surmised, namely, that ever since the close of the war a thoroughly disciplined band of horse thieves have been actively at work in North Mississippi, often extending their operations to adjacent States. They have a captain, a first Lieutenant and second in command, and regular runners, who had their routes of travel, like the celebrated Murrellites, who were the terror of the Southwest forty or fifty years ago

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	60
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

Local Affairs.

MONEY WANTED.—We believe we have as prompt paying subscribers and patrons as any newspaper in the country can boast of, and we are therefore not inclined to complain. But not being able to go out among our people to collect, when we are in need of money we are obliged to call on them through the columns of our paper. The books of the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz are in our hands for settlement and on them we find a large number of unsettled accounts for advertising and subscriptions, amounting to several thousand dollars. There are outstanding debts of the late firm which must be met and paid, and to enable us to do this we must rely upon our patrons for prompt payments. They have never yet failed us when called upon and we are confident that they will not now. But as a further inducement, we will accept, from all who are in arrears for subscriptions and who pay for the past year and the year in advance, before or during September Court, $2 per year, the same as if they had paid for all in advance. We have greatly enlarged and improved our paper, at a heavy expense, without any increase in its price, and the liberal terms now offered cannot be extended beyond September Court. All parties not paying up at that time will be strictly held to the advertising rates viz: $2 in advance, $2.25 if not paid in advance, $2,50 if not paid within six months and $3.00 if not paid within the year. Call and settle. Now is the time to save money by prompt payment.

CHOICE BRANDS of chewing Tobaccos, just received and for sale by G. R. Oster & Co.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price 1t.

FOR THE BEST and *cheapest* Hats in town, go to G. R. Oster & Co's New Store.

REV. MR. COOK, of Philadelphia, will preach next Sabbath at the Catholic church at 10 o'clock, when for the last time service will be held there as the building is to be pulled down.

G. P. OSTER & Co., have a good cigar, 2 for 5 cents. Try them.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY for September is on our table and contents noted. The leading article, "The Magdalens of New York City," from the pen of Oliver Dyer, author of the Wickedest Men in New York" is an interesting *expose* of licentiousness in the great metropolis. For sale at the INQUIRER BookStore. Price—Fifteen cents.

IF you want good boots and shoes, go to G. R. Oster & Co's spacious New Store. They have just received a large assortment of D. R. King's Ladie's Gaiters. Boots and Shoes made to order.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September has been received and is for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. It contains its usual amount of live and interesting reading matter and is deserving of the reputation of being the best monthly magazine in the country. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

TEN THOUSAND Fine standard brands of Cigars at 5 cts., at G. R. Oster & Co's cheap store. All to end in smoke.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for September is on hand and is filled, as usual, with interesting and highly instructive reading for young people. This is undoubtedly the best journal of this kind published, and should be placed in the hands of every girl and boy in the country. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Price 20 per number. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

A BEAUTY.—The Norwood collar, worn by all young Gents of taste. For sale by G. R. Oster & Co.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for September comes to us this month with a large number of articles from distinguished authors, all of which will repay a careful perusal. We may mention particularly a paper on Good Bread, and How to Make It. This article contains a large number of new receipts for making wholesome and delicious bread, which ought to be read by every woman. $2 per annum 20cts. per number. Miller Wood & Co., Publishers, 15 Laight Street, New York.

THE Sailor collar p ointing over the shoulders, now worn by young Ladies. For sale by G. R. Oster & Co.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for July is on our table with the following table of contents viz:—Salem Witchcraft, English Dictionaries, The Apocryphal Gospels, Lytton's Chronicles and Characters, Wellington's Correspondence, 1819—1825, The modern Russian Drama, Letters and Speeches of Leon Faucher, Prince Henry, the Navigator, New Germany, & The National Church. Reprint by Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 140 Fulton Street New York. For Sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

ONE of the latest novelties of the season. The yacht collar, for sale by G. R. Oster & Co.

OUR readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota, from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to publish without reserve the remarkable efficacy of this medicine. We do this in the interest of the afflicted. Any remedy which can so effectually "raise one from the dead," should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice.—*Daily Journal, Syracuse.*

GRANT AND COLFAX.

THE CAMPAIGN CLUB LEADS THE VAN!

ANOTHER GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION!

Thrilling Addresses by Hon. T. J. Coffey, Col. Geo. F. McFarland, and Hon. John Cessna.

A befitting contrast to the Copperhead fiasco, rebel fandango and rhodomontade indulged in by the Democratic street orators on last Saturday night.

Another large Grant and Colfax Campaign Club meeting was held in the Court House, on Saturday evening last.

The Silver Cornet Band was in attendance and entertained the audience with their choicest patriotic airs. The meeting was duly called to order by Jacob Barnhart, Esq., President of the Club, when, on motion, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—SIMON NAUS.

Vice Presidents—WILLIAM KISER, VACHEL BRENGEL, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, SAMUEL VONDERSMITH.

Recording Secretary—D. S. ELLIOTT.

Corresponding Secretary—Captain R. W. COOK.

Treasurer—JOHN LUTZ, Esq.

The following resolutions offered by John T. Keagy, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has bereaved us by death of the services and usefulness of one of our patriot Statesmen, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in whose wisdom and skill in the management of National affairs we reposed the greatest confidence, and

WHEREAS it is fitting that we should express our sense of the loss which the country has sustained in his death, therefore

Resolved, By the Grant and Colfax Club of Bedford that we deeply regret the removal from the field of action of one who labored so zealously, honestly, wisely, and patriotically for the good of the land.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of the true courage and firmness with which he labored to defend the right and advance the good.

Resolved, That in the recent great national contests, in which he contended with the enemies of the country to the last, we behold an example of undying devotion to the Union, which should nerve us to renewed efforts to secure for our country the blessings for which he sacrificed rest and health, and finally life itself.

Hon. T. J. Coffey, late assistant Attorney General of the United States was then introduced and in a speech of an hours length logically treated the questions now affecting the people, examined the status of the late rebellious states, referred to the provisional governments established by Congress, the rights of the conquerors, the duties of subdued belligerents, and the relations now subsisting between these territories and the legislative power. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Coffey made an earnest appeal to the people of this District to elect their local standard bearer, the Hon John Cessna to Congress, showed the interest manifested in our success in Philadelphia, and in all portions of the country. His allusions to Mr. Cessna were greeted with tremendouous cheers.

Col. Geo. F. McFarland, known and beloved throughout the Commonwealth as the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, was rapturously applauded on making his appearance, supporting himself on his remaining shattered limb, having lost the other on the field of Gettysburg. Right manfully did the brave soldier plead in behalf of General Grant. Standing there a monument of rebel inhumanity and butchery, who could withstand his doubly eloquent appeals to his late comrades in arms to rally round the standard of Ulysses S. Grant. The appearance of such a gallant citizen was a stinging rebuke to the miserable rebel crew that yelled obedience to the picked beauties from Maryland, and cheered the Louisiana Tigers that cracked their whips over the tender backs of flunky Democrats in our town at their recent gatherings.

Hon. John Cessna being loudly called for made a brief, earnest speech, planting himself squarely on the principles for which all loyal men are now battling.

CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting of considerable interest has been in progress since last Thursday, on the Schellsburg Circuit near Hillegas' Mill in Napier township. The location of the camp is a beautiful one, and there are twenty-four tents erected on the ground. On Sabbath there was between three thousand and four thousand people in attendance. The utmost good order prevailed throughout the day, a fact which speaks creditably for the large and promiscuous crowd present. The Rev. McMurray, an eminent Methodist minister from Altoona preached an able and impressive sermon on Sabbath morning. Rev. B.G.W.Reid, of Bedford, conducted the afternoon service in a most affecting and powerful discourse. Rev. Hyde, of Hollidaysburg, preached an eloquent and effective sermon in the evening, followed by an exhortstion by Rev. Barnhart, Presiding Elder of the District. A number professed conversion during the progress of the meeting.

"HUSBANDS, LOVE YOUR WIVES," and give them Plantation Bitters when they are suffering from Nervousness, General Debility, Faintness, Spasms, or any of the thousand and one diseases to which the weaker sex is liable. Having *yourselves* experienced the benefit of their use, extended the BLESSING to others. This invaluable tonic will chase Hypochondria or "the Blues"—give tone to the damaged nervous system—gently stimulate languid secretions—dispel vapors and *ennui*, and generally build up the worn constitution. For each sex and all ages it is a gentle stimulant and a refreshing cordial. Millions of bottles are sold daily all over the world—It.

THE London Quarterly for July contains the life of David Garrick, Indian Railways, Coleridge as a Poet, Gunpowder, Marco Polo and his Recent Editors, History of Lace, Sir Roderick Murchison and Modern schools of Geology, Proverbs Ancient and Modern, and Ireland once more. All the British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine are re-published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton street New York, and should be in the hands of all who wish to keep posted in current English Literature. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

The Heated Term.

August is invariably an unhealthy month, and the dog-days are universally quoted as an unhealthy season. Diseases more frequently terminate fatally at this time than at any other, owing to the relaxation of the system. This is, therefore, the proper time to use a remedy that will recuperate the strength and fortify the system against the attacks of disease. Experience has demonstrated the fact that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the best medicine used to accomplish this desirable object. By its use the appetite is increased, digestion promoted, all feelings of depression removed, and the vital functions restored. The afflicted should avoid all pernicious alcoholic preparations purporting to be tonics and restoratives, as they only afford temporary exhilirations, and eventually entail dangerous, if not fatal, results. This is never the case with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S. They afford permanent benefit and soothe the nerves without reaction following their use. The weak and debilitated, by its aid, awake to a sense of the enjoyments of life, and they are enabled once more to take their accustomed positions in society. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are now considered the standard remedy for all diseases arising from an impurity of the blood. They are manufactured in great quantities, and there is scarcely a city or hamlet on he habitable globe where they may not be found.

MARRIED.

Aug 9, 1868, in St. Clairsville, at the Lutheran Parsonage, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. REUBEN H. BARLEY to Miss TILLIE BEAM, both of St. Clairsville, Bedford co.

DIED.

Died, in Allegheny Twp., Somerset Co., on the 4th, inst., Mr. PETER R. HILLEGAS—aged 56y. 6m. 7d.

Mr. Hillegass was widely known, and all who knew him, respected and loved him. He was a model citizen and a model christian. His loss is deeply felt by his many friends and relatives. But what is their loss will be his gain. He has gone to his reward, in that world of blessedness, whither his pious and devoted wife preceded him about eleven months ago. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., when all interested may attend.

aug18:1t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have added to their large assortment of stoves several improved patterns.

SPEAR'S improved Anti-Dust COOKING STOVE is one of the greatest inventions of the age.

SPEAR'S Revolving Light Anti-Dust PARLOR STOVE, which is a perpetual burner, and is warranted to need replenishing with coal but once a day, and after once being filled will burn 24 hours.

Also, Agents for Spear's Parlor and fire place stoves.

We have also the Oriental Parlor and Heating Stoves, which has given universal satisfaction.

In addition to the above we have in store the celebrated Wellington, Prince Royal, Oriental, Noble, and other patterns of Cooking Stoves.

We have a fine assortment of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, Brass and Porcelein Kettles, all of which we will sell low for cash. 28aug3m

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

FOR THE

RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM of the AGE!

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the Hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

28Aug:1y B. F. HARRY, Agt.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 7th day, 1868.

Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford tp., Foreman.
Daniel L. Defibaugh, do.
Henry Dorsey, do.
Isaac Imler, do.
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough.
Daniel Roland, Broadtop township.
Abraham McClellan, Colerain.
Lewis A. May, do.
Samuel Ott, do.
John Holderbaum, do.
George W. Stuckey, do
Jacob Barndollar, Bloody Run.
Daniel R. Anderson, Cumberland Valley.
George Vonstine, Monroe.
Andrew Crisman, Napier.
Wm Winegardner, do.
David Hull, do.
Anthony Smith do.
Joseph H. Griffith, Union.
Moses R. Gochenour do.
Samuel Dubbs, do.
A. H. Hull, do.
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair.
Joseph Shoenfelt, South Woodberry.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same term:

John S. Sproat, Bedford township.
William Chenoweth do.
John Arnold, Bedford Borough.
James Cleaver, Broadtop township.
William Rodgers, do.
Alexander Tate, Bloody Run.
Samuel Williams, Colerain.
Reuben Smith, do.
John Bittinger, Jr. do.
Albert Brunner, Cumberland Valley.
John C. Vickroy, do.
William Elder, do.
Michael C. Miller, Harrison township.
Daniel Barnest, do.
Abraham May do.
William Gorsuch, Hopewell.
Michael Hillegass, Juniata.
Jesse Geller do.
Uriah Conley, do.
Samuel Logue, Londonderry.
Jacob Carpenter do.
Abraham H Egolf, Napier.
Samuel Poor, E. Providence.
George Moraw, do.
Wilson W. Sparks, W. Providence.
Jeremiah Weight, do.
John Claycomb, St. Clair.
Gideon D. Trout, do.
Abner J. Griffith do.
Henry Beckley, St. Clairsville.
Solomon Wilkinson, Southampton.
John S. Fickes, Union.
Joseph Imler, do.
Joseph Taylor do.
Samuel Oster, S. Woodberry.
Samuel R. Hair, M. Woodberry.
John B. Furry, do.
William C. Elder, do.

Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 28th day of April A. D. 1868.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
Jno. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

MEN OF OUR DAY;

The men who govern our country, make its laws, have fought its battles, charmed us with their eloquence, founded our colleges, control our railroads, manufactories, and our finances—one attractive volume, full of vivid interest, life-like illustrations and characteristic anecdote. 650 well-filled pages—42 fine steel portraits, and the lives of over 50 men. Price low to suit the times. The cheapest as well as the most interesting book published within five years. Sales immense. Every body wants to know the life history of these men. Send for circular to

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a

GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Why.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constables—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 326, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

Miscellaneous.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Towanda, Pa.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third Street,
21aug1yr PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

BLOODY RUN

MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra 8pl19:1y.

WINDOW SASH!

WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.

May 29:6m

TRINITY SCHOOL,

CLAYMONT, DELAWARE.

One hour's ride from Philadelphia, on the Baltimore Railroad. A Select Family School for Boys. The Winter Term of this School will open on September 9th. For circulars containing full information, Catalogue, Course of Studies, &c., address,

Rev. J. STURGIS PEARCE, Rector.

7aug4w

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

ALL KINDS OF ELANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with ad without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

FINE CIGARS.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S NEW STORE, if you wish to get the best five cent Cigar in town. Try their ten cent YARA and HAVANA Cigars, the flavor of which will waft you into enraptured bliss. They have the best assortment of Cigars and Chewing Tobaccos in town. july17

EXPERIENCE teaches all to go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S large and spacious *new store* and get everything they want, and also to get good goods at MODERATE PRICES. New goods every week, and constantly in store a large and attractive stock of desirable goods. july17

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c,

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and levari facias to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 160 acres more or less, 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, log stable, saw mill and apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jno England on the east, David J. Morris on the south, Lewis Koons and Henry O'Neal on the west, and Frederick Davis on the north; situated in West Providence township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken into exetution as the property of Philip Chamberlain.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 147 acres more or less, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a 2½ story log house and double log barn thereon erected, and small apple and peach orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Samuel Kerr and Jackson Kerr on the west, James Wertz on the south-east, Widow Mullin on the north, and situate in Harrison township, Bedford co.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Nelson B. Miller.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 240 acres more or less, about 85 acres cleared and under fence, with two two-story houses and two barns thereon erected; also a young apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of E. L. Anderson, John Lafferty and others, and situate in Juniata township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Adams and Jacob Egolf.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing one acre more or less, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Daniel Brumbaugh; situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of W R Weimer and Hannah Weimer.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing one acre more or less, with a two story plank house thereon, adjoining lands of Chas. Grubenater on the South, Hugh Moore on the North and West and fronting on the road leading to Dutch Corner; situate in Bedford township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Eveline Hartleroad.

ALSO, All that certain tract of land situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a black oak, a corner of the hereinafter described tract, thence south one line of said tract 89 degrees and 30 minutes east 78 perches to a post; thence south 2½ degrees east 26 and 45-100 perches to stones; thence south 2 degrees and 11 minutes east 71 and 7-10 perches to a chestnut; thence south three degrees and forty-two minutes east twenty-three perches to a post; thence north seventy-eight degrees west three and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut oak; thence south seventy-six degrees and forty-eight minutes west twenty-two one-tenth perches to a chestnut; thence south twenty degrees and thirty-three minutes west eighty-six perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-two degrees west forty-two and sixty-five hundredths perches to a beech; thence north thirty-two degrees and seventeen minutes west twenty-four and five-tenths perches to a maple; thence north forty-seven degrees and ten minutes east sixty-six and sixty-four hundredths perches to stones (white oak gone); thence north forty-two degrees and thirty-three minutes west forty-four and four tenths perches to a white oak stump; thence north fourteen and three-fourths degrees West seventy and five-tenths to black oak, the place of beginning, containing about fifty-eight acres, leaving out of and taking from the said fifty-eight acres as above described, however, ten acres and sixty-five perches of the same, conveyed by deed of said James Maguire and John B. Given and wife to John Rommell and John Rommell, Jr., dated the 4th day of August A. D. 1865, and recorded in Bedford county, in Record Book "A N," page 584 et Leg; and leaving out of and taking from said fifty-eight acres above described, also, a small lot of about one-fourth of an acre, conveyed by deed of said James Maguire and John B Given and wife dated the third day of April, A. D. 1865, to Lewie Anderson, recorded in Bedford County, in L page 379, but retaining as subject to the said mortgage all the rights and privileges reserved to the said grantors, their heirs and assigns in the said parts so conveyed to said Rommells and Andersons. Also, the undivided one-third part of a tract of land containing two hundred and five and one-half acres, more or less, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected two dwelling houses and two barns, being the same tract conveyed to Hezekiah Easton et al by William Anderson by deed recorded in Bedford county, in book A A. page 349; adjoining lands of Asa Duval et al, situate adjoining the first above described tract, and in the same township; the right and title of Hezekiah Easton therein (being the one-third part) having passed by Sheriff's sale to John McCanless, and his right by Sheriff's sale to Samuel J. Brown, Esq., who conveys the same by deed dated 12th May, 1862, to said Maguire and Given; situate in Broadtop township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Maguire and John B. Given.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, August 5, 1868.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Simon L. Hunker and J. Piper Smith, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq. Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Hall, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Isaac L. Snyder, Adm'r of the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of J. H. Dilling and Geo. Hoover, adm'rs of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The account of John T. Ake and Abraham Hull, adm'rs of the estate of John Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Michael S. Miller, adm'r of the estate of John H. Miller, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of William Gephart, adm'r of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of John Louderbaugh, late guardian of Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, minor children of Rachel Garlick, dec'd.

The account of John G. Smith, guardian of Franklin Kegg, minor son of John Kegg, dec'd.

The final account of Levi Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter H. Shires and Samuel Stahl, adm'rs of the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of P. F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Hyssong, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of Lewis M. Slatler, administrator of the estate of Joseph Brinkey, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of George D. Shuck, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Josiah D. Shuck, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of John Major, Esq., Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The final account of Cyrus Penrose, adm'r of the estate of Wm. Pentose, late of St. Clair twp., dec'd, for confirmation on the 15th Sept. next, at an adjourned court.

14aug O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of Sept., being the 7th day*, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
Bedford, Aug. 3, 1868. } 4w

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down sor trial at September Term, 1868, 7th day:

Paul S. Mock vs. Josiah Burk.
S. S. Fluck et al vs. James Bowser.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Joseph Williams vs Solomon Williams
Thomas Ritchey vs Jacop Lingenfelter et al
Fredaline Smith et al vs John Cavender et al
John Peterson vs James Heffner & Co.
Mary Jane Holsinger vs Josiah Holsinger.
Sophia Hook et al vs Thomas Growden et al
Elizabeth Beeler et al vs S L Russell, Trustee, &c.
John Metzgar's adm'r vs Dry Ridge Church
John Cessna vs Jonathan Bowser
Fredaline Smith et al vs Alexander Fletcher
Joseph Garlick vs Abraham Garlick,
John S. Rinard vs David B. Kockendarfer
B. W. Garretson vs Philip Little et al
Susannah C. Tayler vs William Colvin
Peter Cramer vs William Karns
Thomas Growden vs. Archibald Blair et al
Same vs Mary Wigfield et al
Certified August 10, 1868.
14aug O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

LOOK OUT.

The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 10th day of August, 1868, will be issued on without regard to friend or foe.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

Bedford, July 31, H. NICODEMUS.

Legal Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for September Adjo urned Court, 14th day.

Sol. Dicken vs. Moses Dicken, Ex'r.
Wm. Rogers vs Riddlesburg C. & I. Co.
Simon Walter et al vs. Joseph Helsel et al.
Thos. Ritchey vs. Jac. Lingenfelter et al
Fredaline Smith et al vs. John Cavender et al
John Peterson vs. James Heffner et al
Simon Walter et al vs Jno Boyer et al
Sophia Hook et al vs. Thomas Growden et al
S L Russell, Trustee, vs. Elizabeth Beeler et al
A C Vaughan & Co. vs. R M Trout et al
Paul S. Mank vs. Sarah C Burk
Michael Ritchey vs. S S Fluck.
John Metzgar's adm'r vs. John Corley et al
John Cessna vs. Jonathan Bowser.
Reed & Schell vs. Aaron W. Reed
Fredaline Smith et al vs. Alex Fletcher
Wm. S Fluck, Esq, vs. A J Snively, Esq.
Hen. Bridenthal vs. Rich. Hazlett.
Wills & Hogue vs. Thomas Johns.
Hester S. Barclay et al vs. Wm. Hoffman.
Isaac L. Fickes vs. G. T. McCormick et al.
P G Morgart, Com. &c. vs. Danl Harshberger.
Isaac L Fickes vs. G. T. McCormick et al.
B W Garretsen vs. Geo. Troutman.
Isaac F Grove vs. Wm. Sumer & co,
Mich'l Ritchey vs. Homer Niece.
B. W. Garretson vs. Philip Little, et al.
Mary Ann Hammond vs. Wm. Koontz.
David Over vs. G. W. Rupp et al.
Thos Growden vs. Arch. Blair et al.
Same vs. Mary Wigfield et al.
Certified August 17, 1868.
21aug O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Oldham, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE,
21aug Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Deitrick, late of Harrison township, dec'd, having been this day issued to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,
21aug Administrator.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a B

Farm, Garden & Household.

It is said that cattle can be raised best on sand stone, and fattened best on lime stone land.

The only animal (if it is an animal) which will eat the Colorado potato-bug and not get sick, is the striped snake.

In hot weather milk is worth more fed to calves, which are to be cows and oxen, than made into butter.

A single pair of caterpillars, if let alone, will strip the leaves from a young orchard in a few weeks. They need as much watching as politicians.

Now that the wheat crop in Australia has failed, they propose growing hops to use up what little barley they may raise.

An acre of fresh water is more profitable for fish growing than ten acres of good soil for grain growing.

Western wool growers get five cents a pound for their wool more than Eastern growers, because they make so many complaints.

An ax costing $2 with which a laborer may cut 50 cords of wood a month, is a cheaper tool than an ax costing but $1, with which he can cut only 40 cords.

A cow bought for $10, whose milk but pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at $50 that gives double the amount of milk afforded by the former.

It costs no more to raise one hundred bushels of Baldwins than one hundred bushels of cider apples, or ten barrels of Vergalieus or Bartletts than the same quantity of choke pears.

A "cheap plow" at $5, costing in one season $3 in repair and three more in lost time to teams, men and by retarding crops is a dearer plow than one at $10 requiring no repairs.

A ten acre field costing $50 per acre, and ditched, manured and improved $50 more, so as to give double crops, is much more valuable and profitable than twenty acres improved, costing double the money.

A barrel or cask of new sweet cider, buried so as to be well covered with fresh earth, will turn a sharp, clear, delicious vinegar in three or four weeks, and better than it is possible to make by any other process.

THE DAIRY.

The variations in the yield of milch cows are caused more by the variations in the nutritive element of their food than by a change of the form in which it is given. "A cow, kept through the winter on mere straw," says a practical writer on this subject, "will cease to give milk; and, when fed in spring on green forage, will give a fair quantity of milk. But she owes the cessation and restoration of the secretion to respectively the diminution and the increase of her nourishment, and not at all to the change of form, or of outward substance, in which the nourishment is administered. Let cows receive through winter nearly as large a proportion of nutritive matter as is contained in the clover, lucerne, and fresh grasses, which they eat in summer, and, no matter in what precise substance or mixture that matter may be contained, they will yield a winter's product of milk quite as rich in casein and butyraceous ingredients as the summer's produce, and far more ample in quantity than almost any dairyman with old-fashioned notions would imagine to be possible."

We keep to much stock for the quantity of good and nutritious food which we have for it; and the consequence is, cows are, in nine cases out of ten, poorly wintered, and come out in the spring weakened, if not, indeed, positively diseased, and a long time is required to bring them into a condition to yield a generous quantity of milk.

It is a hard struggle for a cow reduced in flesh and in blood to fill up the wasted system with the food which otherwise would have gone to the secretion of milk; but, if she is well fed, well housed, well littered, and well supplied with pure, fresh water, and with roots or other moist food, and properly treated to the luxury of a frequent carding, and constant kindness, she comes out ready to commence the manufacture of milk, under favorable circumstances.—*Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.*

PEAR CULTURE.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, in his address on the disease of the pear, at the Pomological Congress in St. Louis, concluded as follows. Of course he alludes to standard pears, and in this our own experience confirms the opinion expressed.

"No one can have any doubts as to the freedom from debilitation of trees grown for years in grass over those grown in continually stirred soil, who examine old orchards under both conditions. Old pears in my grounds, eight and nine feet in circumference, always bear if they have any flowers at all, always have healthy foliage, always set most in their blossoms and drop only those which get punctured by insects, enough, however, being always left to produce plentifully; while anywhere in soils with regular stirred surfaces, you find innumerable flowers with few fruit, and of those which do set innumerable are found afterwards covering the ground which fallen off from no cause but [illegible]ability in the awakened vital principle to maintain them.

"Leaf blight and innumerable diseases follow excessively weakened vitality, and I am well assured that though fire blight, cracking, and all the other diseases I have referred to are the means of destruction to many thousands of bushels of pears annually—debility destroys its ten thousands."

HOW A FARMER MAY LOSE MONEY.

By not taking a good home paper.

Keeping no account of home operations.

Paying no attention to the maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting of seed at the proper season.

Leaving reapers, plows, cultivators, etc., uncovered from the rain and heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way than most people are willing to believe.

Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. By repairing broken implements at the proper time many dollars may be saved, a proof of the assertion that "time is money."

Attending the auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because, in the words of the vender, the articles are "very cheap."

Allowing fences to remain unrepaired until strange cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain fields, or bruising the fruit trees.

Disbelieving the principle of a rotation of crops before making a single experiment.

Planting fruit trees with the expectation of having fruit, without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

Practicing economy by depriving stock of proper shelter during winter and giving them unsound food, such as half rotten and mouldy hay and fodder.

Keeping an innumerable tribe of rats on the premises, and two or three lazy dogs that eat up more in a month than they are worth in a whole lifetime.

And lastly, he loses by not reading the advertisements of those who patronize the printer, they being invariably the most enterprising and liberal houses to deal with, when he goes to town.

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Humorous.

It is a good thing to be above board, but generally a bad thing to be overboard.

It is a miserable thing to live in suspense; it is the life of a spider.

The politican who knew no North, no South, no East, no West was found to be as deficient in other matters as in geography.

Men are like bugles; the more brass they contain the more noise they make, and the farther you can hear them.

If you wish to fatten a thin baby, throw it out of the window and it will come down plump.

"I have the best wife in the world," said a long suffering husband; "she always strikes me with the soft end of the broom."

Some one says the best way for a man to train up a child in the way it should go, is to travel that way occasionally himself.

Love, the toothache, a cough and tight boots are things which cannot be long kept secret.

Little Daisy's mother was trying to explain to her the meaning of a smile. "Oh, yes, I know, said the child, "it is the whisper of a laugh."

"Heat expands—cold contracts," answered a school boy to a question of his pedagogue, and when asked to give an example, he said, "In summer the days are long, in winter the days are short."

Planchette isn't always reliable. A gentleman who was informed by the seller that Planchette would answer anything, bought one the other day to answer the door bell, and found it wouldn't work.

A young lady being engaged to be married, and getting sick of the bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot before it was too late. "Oh certainly," he replied: "It's very easy to untie it now, while it's a beau."

"John," said a stingy old hunk to his hired man, as he was taking dinner, "do you know how many pancakes you have eaten?"

"No."

"You've eaten fourteen."

"Well," said John, "you count and I'll eat."

"Dennis, my boy," said a schoolmaster to his Hibernian pupil, "I fear I shall make nothing of you, you've no application." "An', sure enough, sir." said the quick-witted "there's no occasion for it. Don't I see every day in the newspapers that 'No Irish need apply?'"

William thee, knows I never call anybody names; but, William, if the Mayor of the city were to come to me, and say, "Joshua, I want thee to find me the biggest liar in all Philadelphia," I would come to thee and put my hand on thy shoulder, and say to thee, "William; the Mayor wants to see you."

We understand that in New Zealand, when a marriage ceremony takes place, it is a very old custom to knock the heads of the bride and bridegroom together, previous to their union.

In Christian lands it isn't so;
The bridegroom and the bride
To loggerheads but seldom go
Until the knot is tied.

I say, Mr. Pilot, ain't you going to start soon?" said a nervous traveler on a steamboat lying to during a fog.

"As soon as the fog clears up," replied the captain.

"Well, it's starlight now, overhead," said the man.

"Oh yes; but we are not going that way."

"Ma, will you holler if I bite you—say?"

"My child, that would be very painful to me, and I might scream."

"Well, then, what's the reason Sary didn't scream when that singin' school master bit her right in the mouth, and bit her hard too, cause she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him. Why didn't she holler—say?"

"I wonder what has become of the snuffers?" said Mrs. Johnson. "I have been looking for them all the evening, and can't find them high nor low." Nobody could give information. After a while the hired man getting sleepy, commenced pulling off his boots preparatory to going to bed. "All day," said he, "I dinks I got some grabble stone in mine poot. I guess I gits him out now." He turned up his boots and out came the snuffers.

A gent in passing a farm, saw a boy at work in a corn field, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, he thus addressed the youth:

"Whose farm is this?"

"Dad's."

"Does your father raise any stock."

"Yes, lots."

"What kind?" continued the stranger.

"Cornstalks mostly," was the reply, and the stranger went on his way musing.

A Lady brought a child to a physician to consult about its precious state of health. Among other things, she inquired if he did not think the springs would be useful.

"Certainly, madam," replied the doctor, as he eyed the child, and then took a pinch of snuff. "I have not the least hesitation in recommending the springs, and the sooner you apply the remedy the better."

"You really think it would be good for the dear little thing, don't you?"

"Upon my word, it's the best remedy I know."

"What springs do you recommend?"

"Any will do, madam, where you can get plenty of soap and water!"

Everyday Philosophy.—Never insure your life for the benefit of your wife for a greater sum than ten thousand dollars. A widow with more money than that is a dangerous legacy to leave posterity.

The "game of life" is very like a game of cards. Time deals, death cuts, and everybody is waiting for the last trump.

I think men drink in crowds because they are afraid to drink by themselves. It requires a good deal of courage to stand up alone and pour a glass of whiskey down your throat.

There are some inconsistencies in this world that I don't exactly understand. Everybody is anxious to go to Heaven, but nobody is in a hurry about it.

If a man is without enemies I wouldn't give ten cents for all his friends. The man who can please everybody hasn't got sense enough to displease anybody.

When an acquaintance says, "How are you?" and rushes by you without waiting for a reply, I wouldn't, if I was in your place, follow him more than a mile to tell him I was well.

A convenient way of testing the affections of your intended is to marry another woman. If she don't love you you'll find it out immediately.

Do unto other men as they would like to do unto you, and you won't have enough money in two weeks to get a shirt washed.

There is a story told of an Irishman who, having newly arrived in an Eastern State, was asked, during an election, on which side he would vote. "Ye have a Government here, I suppose?" questioned Pat. "To be sure we have," was the ready response. "Well, then, said the Celt, with a malicious wink, "just you put me down as voting against *that*, anyhow.

New York Column.

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JOHN LUTZ.

June 19, 1868.

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EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of House of Representatives,
17july4t Washington, D. C.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, for Howland's LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT, as a Soldier and a Statesman. The work comprises an accurate history of his Military and Civil Career. Agents will find this the book to sell at the present time. The *largest commission given.* We employ no General Agents, and offer *extra* inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing *directly* with the *publishers.* For descriptive circulars and terms address,
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OUR NEW CHART for the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN is ready, giving the best of likenesses of GRANT and COLFAX, Sketches of their Lives, Platform, Letters of Acceptance, Portraits of all the Presidents, and much Statistical Matter relating to previous Presidential Elections.

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A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.
J. M. SHOEMAKER
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.
HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND
CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT
THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED
PRICES, WHICH HE WILL
SELL VERY CHEAP.
GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR
YOURSELVES.
Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. je12

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WANTED—$20,000
AT
G. R. OSTER & CO.'S
LARGE AND SPACIOUS NEW STORE,
to buy the large and attractive stock of
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,
just received, purchased since the
LATE DECLINE at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
comprising a great variety of
LADIES' NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, for SACQUES and DRESSES.
BLACK ALPACA LUSTER, BOMBAZINE, MOHAIR, all the new shades for WALKING SUITS,
MELANGE FOR TRAVELING SUITS,
Handsome POPLINS, ARMERES, DELAINES,
FRENCH ORGANDY LAWN,
ELSTON AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
WHITE MERINO, WHITE MOHAIR, WHITE PIQUE FOR SACQUES AND DRESSES,
DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS, STRIPED AND PLAID NANSOOK, ORGANDY, VICTORIA LAWN, SHIRRED MUSLIN,
DIMITY, INDIA TWILL, BRILLIANT, ELASTIC, SHIRTING AND TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, TOWELS, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
DAMASK TABLE-COVERS,
ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF MUSLINS,
New York Mills, Utica, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Williamsville, Semper Idem, Whitney, &c.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES TWEEDS, JEANS, LADIES' CLOTH, COTTONADE, TICKING, SHIRTING STRIPES, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES.
Wool Filling, and All Wool Ingrain Carpets, Venitian, Entry and Stair Carpets, new Listing and Dutch Yarn Carpets, the cheapest in town; Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, cheap.
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES:
Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea. A choice assortment of Sugars, Syrups, Extracts, Spices, &c. In a word, everything you want.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
Bedford, June 19th, 1868,

WAR! WAR! WAR!
AMONG THE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS!
FISHER & BURNS
Have just returned from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with a large and well selected stock of GOODS ADAPTED TO ALL THE WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY.
It consists of—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a retail store. All of which are to be sold
"BELOW LOW WATER MARK"
for cash or approved country produce.
Their stand is at the
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
formerly owned by C. Loyer, one door west o the Bedford Hotel.
june26:3m FISHER & BURNS.

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,
Office at the old stand in Bank Building, Juliana street, BEDFORD.
All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

Dry Goods, &c.

REMOVED
TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING
MILLER & BOWSER
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING
and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.
Look at some of their prices:
CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.
We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.
Terms—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,
Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
ever brought to Bedford and consisting in parts of
OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
o match.
They have also a good assortment of
ARMY CLOTHING
at very low prices;
BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Our
CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT
is full and complete.
TRIMMINGS
in greatest variety.
Our Notion Department is also quite attractive
GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND
PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.
We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.
In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.
MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
in great variety.
LADIES SHAWLS
of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.
Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.
But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*
☞ Remember the place!!! ☜
One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8tf.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE" OF "KEYSTONE SKIRTS,
are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 3 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. Warranted in every respect.
"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2.00. These skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.
"Our OWN Make" of CHAMPION SKIRTS' are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirt before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them. They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining states at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirts." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.
To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retrail trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.
Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch street, between 6th and 7th Sts., Philadelphia.
March20:10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY!
30,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.
The undersigned having leased the large new Woolen Factory erected recently at Waterside, for a number of years, respectfully informs the old customers of the Factory and the public generally that will need at least the above amount of wool. They have on hand a large lot of cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannels, &c., which they will exchange for wool as has been the custom heretofore. Carpets will be made to order at all times. Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our pedler, Wm. H. Ralston, will call on all the old customers and the public generally in due time for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool.
The highest